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SO THAT'S WHAT IT IS Mt. Cameron Memorial Was To Be Site For Mass Hara Kiri By Japanese Statement At War Trial

THE JAPANESE IN HONG KONG IN 1943, WHEN HE TOOK UP HIS POST AS CHIEF OF THE KOWLOON DISTRICT GENDARMERIE, WERE NOT CONFIDENT OF BEING ABLE TO RETAIN HONG KONG AND GENERALLY BELIEVED THAT SOONER OR LATER THE COLONY WOULD BE RETAKEN BY THE BRITISH, STATED MAJOR HIRAO YOSHIO AT THE SUPREME COURT YESTERDAY.

MAJOR HIRAO WAS ONE OF THE WITNESSES CALLED BY THE PROSECUTION IN THE CASE AGAINST GEORGE WONG, WHO IS ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON BEFORE A GENERAL MILITARY COURT COMPRISING MR. LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO (PRESIDENT), MAJOR J. B. KITE AND MAJOR C. H. MILES.

Witness made the statement while under cross-examination by defending counsel. Asked what the purpose was of the building of the Japanese war memorial on Mount Cameron which followed the expected British invasion, it had been planned that the Japanese would retire there to commit mass suicide.

The case for the prosecution is being conducted by Mr. M. A. da Silva, assisted by Mr. R. S. Smith, while Mr. Hui-shing Lo, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, is for the defence.

When proceedings resumed yesterday, Major Hiraio Yoshio returned to the witness-box to continue his description of the organisation of the Gendarmerie. He said that the Kempo in Hong Kong consisted of 150 officers and N.C.O.s and 200 auxiliaries. There was also a force of Chinese and Indian police, that varied in strength from 500 to 3,000.

In addition, under each Japanese Warrant Officer, there was serving one at least and sometimes as many as six Chinese detectives. These were called the Mitai and there were about 400 of them in all. They were also known as communications members and informers. They were in plainclothes and were permitted to carry a re-

AMBASSADOR

Washington, Apr. 2. The Senate today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Mr. W. Averill Harriman as United States Ambassador to Great Britain. —Associated Press.

volver while on duty. They came mostly under the Special Branch (Tokko).

Special Duties

Their employment was chiefly in anti-espionage and anti-sabotage and in checking guerrilla activities. Their work consisted of following suspects before arrest and assisting in interrogation. There were also about 100 other Chinese picked out from the police to work in the Tokko. They were known as Special Duty Police and took part in arrests and, when instructed to do so, in interrogations.

The Kempo, witness said, were the garrison troops. They employed some 20 or 30 Chinese whose duty it was to collect information, investigate the black market, report on the cost of living and investigate reports of hidden arms and guerrilla activities. Information gathered on suspected espionage would be passed on to the Gendarmerie, while information on hidden arms would be acted upon immediately. These Chinese agents were employed secretly and carried revolvers.

One of their duties was to search for short-wave radio sets. Possession of these, witness said, was a serious offence but he did not think that the death penalty was normally meted out, unless the charge was that the sets had been used by the accused for communicating

SUMMER TIME

Hong Kong is to have Summer Time. From 1 a.m. on Sunday, April 21, clocks in Hong Kong will be advanced one hour. This means that Hong Kong time will be nine hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

British Army Of 3,000,000

London, April 2.

The maximum number of all ranks of the British Army at home and abroad for the year ending March 31, 1947, will be just under 3,000,000, according to the Army Estimates published today as a White Paper.

It shows that a maximum total of 1,323,500 all ranks will be borne on establishments of the Army in garrisons in Europe, including the United Kingdom. British troops will number 1,120,400; Dominion troops in the United Kingdom 22,000; Colonial troops 4,100 and Polish troops 18,000.

In garrisons outside Europe there will be a maximum of 943,500, made up of British Army 300,000; Indian Army 282,000; Dominion Army 48,400; Colonial troops 336,500; Polish troops 6,400.

The maximum number of all ranks, both at home and abroad, is estimated to be 2,950,000.

Out of the total cost of £682,000,000, £225,000,000 is required for pay, including allowances to dependents. —Reuter.

NOAH BEERY DEAD

Hollywood, Apr. 2. Noah Beery Senior, 63, died yesterday in the arms of his brother Wallace. Noah was visiting Wallace's home on a vacation after a stage play in New York. The great stage and screen actor died of a heart attack. —Associated Press.

Demobilised Gunner Case In Commons

Questions affecting the freedom of demobilised servicemen are to be put to the War Minister by Captain R. Gunter, Labour member for South-east Sussex. He will ask for information about the case of ex-gunner David Hay of Kirkwall.

Peace Talk In Paris

Washington, Apr. 2.

The United States has advised France to go ahead with her European peace conference, scheduled to open in Paris by May 1. It was learned officially.

A State Department official said a note from France asking American opinion on the subject of the conference had been received. In this country and in Europe that the 21 nations conference would be postponed because the Big Five deputy foreign ministers have not completed the projected peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Finland.

France also sounded out Russia and Britain on the subject, but it is not known whether or not they have replied to the French notes. The conference will not write the final treaties with former enemy states but will make recommendations for the final drafts which will be

scanned service, they remain an officer or soldier. At the end of his leave the man is transferred to the reserve and remains on service until the period of national emergency is ended.

But even while on reserve, a man can be arrested and charged before a court-martial for any offence against military law which he was found to have committed while serving as a soldier. —Reuter.

He will seek an enquiry into the circumstances whereby Hay was recently charged before a court-martial with offences which had previously been the subject of a charge before a civilian court at the time when he had been demobilised.

Hay, demobilised in January, was called back to the Army and then court-martialled on a charge that he struck an officer at a local dance and caused a disturbance.

The War Office view of the position of demobilised men is that during the whole of their demobilisation leave and such extra leave as is given for over-

prepared by the big powers. —Associated Press.

SIGNALMAN WHO THOUGHT HE WAS A GENIUS

York, April 2.

A soldier, who was said by his counsel to be such a blunderer that he "could not be trusted even to carry a bucket to the right place," but to imagine himself a genius, pleaded not guilty at a York court martial today, to voluntarily aiding the enemy.

He was Signallman W. A. Colledge, Royal Corps of Signals whose home was said to be at Matlock, Derbyshire.

Major R. F. L. Gulliver, prosecuting, alleged that Colledge, who was captured by the Germans in Crete in 1942, was introduced to William Joyce and became a member of an organisation controlling radio stations purporting to be English stations. He received coaching in microphone technique from William Joyce's wife, Margaret.

Colledge said in evidence that he only worked under orders and would not have done so if he had not been frightened. After his capture he had posed as Field Marshal Wavell's secretary in the hope he would be put ashore in Egypt and could rejoin the British forces. His story was proved untrue when he could not spell "Wavell".

Dr. H. Yellowless, former consultant psychiatrist to the British Expeditionary Force, said Colledge had peculiar tendencies and lived in a world of fantasy.

The findings of the court will be promulgated. —Reuter.

GERMAN ASSETS IN SWITZERLAND

Washington, April 2.

Dr. Walter Stucki, chief Swiss representative in the economic negotiations is now flying back to Bern to present the Swiss Government with the "firm" statement of the Allies' stand regarding German-owned assets in Switzerland. Reuter learns from authoritative sources here today.

The same sources assert that the negotiations between the Swiss, United States and French economists have to complete deadlock after several days of stalemate and all discussions will be suspended until Dr. Stucki returns to Washington next week with new instructions from his Government.

Early last week, the negotiators reached the gap between the Swiss position and that of the Allies was steadily widening and they attempted to bridge the gap by turning over the various aspects of the problem to three small committees.

Last Friday night, the Allies presented a memorandum to Dr. Stucki, setting forth the Allied demands in a firm tone and giving a full statement of the Allied position.

Dr. Stucki on Saturday conferred with the top experts on the Allied stance, taking up at length the Allied memorandum. This memorandum was prepared in the knowledge that Dr. Stucki would be going home to receive new instructions. —Reuter.

New York, April 2.

The nationwide strike of 400,000 soft coal miners started at midnight tonight (Local Time). —Reuter.

The British Government has announced that it is developing a new type of atomic bomb which will be more powerful than the one used at Nagasaki. —Associated Press.

Bombs Away!

Miami, Fla., Apr. 2. All ships in the Gulf Stream off the Florida East Coast have been warned to keep a lookout for an unexploded bomb, reported with 134 tons of bombs and depth charges which broke loose from a towing tug yesterday, 40 miles at sea. Planes and sea-going tugs were unable to locate the drifting barge by nightfall yesterday. The explosives were being taken out for dumping into the sea. —Associated Press.

Pingshan Airfield Abandoned

In view of the details now available of the standards for civil aviation laid down by recent International Convention, it has been found necessary to abandon construction of the proposed airport at Pingshan.

H.M. Government have decided this as a result of the Air Mission which visited the Colony last February.

The possibility of finding an alternative site, perhaps including reclamation, is being considered.

When a decision as to the new site has been reached, the work there will be done by the Civil Authorities. The greater part of the R.A.F. personnel and equipment are therefore being withdrawn, only sufficient being left to restore to agricultural use as much as possible of the small area of reclaimed land at Pingshan. The survey of the old Kaitin Airfield site will be completed with a view to its restoration to agriculture.

Thus the greater part of the area originally resumed to make way for the airfield at Pingshan will remain undisturbed. Compensation has already been paid for the crops standing on the land which has been disturbed, and for graves whose removal has been necessary. Any other reasonable claims for compensation in respect of airfield construction at Pingshan will be considered in due course by the Compensation Board which is shortly to be constituted for that purpose.

Tidal Wave Takes Over 300 Lives

HONOLULU, APRIL 2.

THE DEATH TOLL FROM THE TREMENDOUS TIDAL WAVE THAT SWEEPED THE NORTH PACIFIC YESTERDAY WAS ESTIMATED OFFICIALLY AT 86 PERSONS KILLED, BUT THIS FIGURE IS EXPECTED TO MOUNT STEADILY AS RESCUE AND SALVAGE EFFORTS CONTINUE THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

THE LOSS OF LIFE AT HILO, HAWAII, ALONE HAS BEEN PUT BY NAVY OFFICIALS AT AT LEAST 300 PERSONS KILLED. SEVENTY-FIVE BODIES HAVE BEEN RECOVERED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, 60 OF THIS NUMBER BEING FOUND AT HILO. TEN WERE KILLED AT UNIMAK, IN THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, WHERE THE SCOTCH CAP LIGHTHOUSE WAS SWEEPED INTO THE SEA. ONE CALIFORNIAN DISAPPEARED WHEN CAUGHT BY A LARGE WAVE AT SANTA CRUZ.

Kodiak Islands residents were sent scurrying into the hills by an erroneous radio report, shortly before midnight, that a new tidal wave was only 10 minutes away.

A Hilo sugar planter said that \$700,000 worth of damage to raw sugar was caused when the raw sugar was swept into the ocean and tens of thousands of dollars worth of foodstuffs were destroyed.

There have been no reports of ships at sea in distress and a geologist said that the vast length of such tidal waves would enable vessels to ride them out without difficulty. The Navy had no immediate reports of damage in the Marshall Islands. Tokyo reported no disturbances of any sort there.

Geologists said that a submarine earthquake, believed to be centred near the end of the Alaskan peninsula, sent giant swells fanning out from the North Pacific at 400 to 500 miles an hour, before dawn broke.

TYPHOON HEADS FOR PHILIPPINES

Washington, Apr. 2.

Navy ships hastened today toward a large typhoon which is adrift near Guam in the wake of the Philippines-bound typhoon.

The large, used as an auxiliary barracks ship, was being towed from Guam to Eniwetok when it broke loose. The Navy said a mobile drydock also was adrift in the area with no one aboard.

The Navy reported widespread but minor damage and no deaths from the typhoon's sweep of the Marianas. It is headed for the Philippines. —Associated Press.

Russia To Remain In United Nations

Moscow, April 2.

Russia's emphatic intention to remain a working partner in the United Nations with no thought of withdrawing is being re-affirmed in many quarters in Moscow.

Two foreign representatives in responsible diplomatic posts said they had received strong though unofficial assurances within the last three days.

Soviet spokesmen, press commentators and lecturers are taking a strong line on this question and Stalin's answer to the Associated Press recently on the international situation.

Alexander Leonov, lecturer in world affairs, in remarks published by Pravda, said "the Soviet Union is paying great attention to the United Nations Organization. The Soviet Union considers it a serious instrument for preserving international peace and security. Prime Minister Stalin's recent statement is a witness to this."

Comrade Stalin pointed out that strength of this international agency is based on the principle of equal rights and not on the principle of domination of any States by any others. It is natural that difference of opinion is going to emerge in a number of questions. —Associated Press.

War Of Nerves Lecturer made the charges that the Soviet Union was being directed against the United Nations; that the Soviet Union was developing an anti-Soviet campaign of slander and propaganda; Russia which at times "approached hysteria" that there are immediate threats for a new war; that "an imperialist trend" is developing in the contemporary world; "the United States and its allies" and that certain quarters in the United States are "preparing for a new war". —Associated Press.

Ten to 100-foot waves lashed the beaches. Hilo, a city of 25,000 persons, was left in a shambles. Thousands are homeless while property damage is estimated to be well into the millions in the Hawaiian Islands alone. Some cottages were swept far out to sea with their residents clinging hopelessly to the wreckage. Others were picked up by mighty crests and hurled far inland again.

Washed Out To Sea Plans for air and sea rescue aid swamped the Navy at Pearl Harbor and Headquarters said that additional Navy planes will be added to aid the search in the Hilo area for men, women and children washed out to sea. Rescue vessels rushed in the night to aid men on two small life rafts and the crew of a Navy rescue plane which set down in the water to pick up the men could not take off again, because of the rough seas.

A school-teacher, who was swept into the sea, 25 miles north of Hilo, was found by a rescue ship after clinging to wreckage for over eight hours. Two school-children were also picked up. Hilo has an estimated "four days" supply of food on hand and no resident is permitted to purchase more than \$2 worth of food at a time, to help conserve the supply which was almost wiped out when the waves engulfed the waterfront warehouses.

Witnesses said that these two small waves preceding the third tremendous comb, which caused the damage, saved hundreds of people's lives, saving them time to reach higher ground. The falling of the waves hit in early morning, when warehouses and shops were crammed with people and shoppers kept casualties from numbering thousands.

No extensive damage was reported along the Canadian and United States West coast-line. The brunt of the blow apparently was suffered by the Hawaiian Islands. —Associated Press.

Major Damage

Pearl Harbor, Apr. 2. Navy despatches from Midway and Johnson Islands received here today reported that major damage was done to communication facilities by Monday's tidal wave, but that there were no losses of navy personnel. New equipment and radio technicians are being sent to both islands. —Associated Press.

Earlier reports on Page 8.

REPARATION DIFFICULTIES

London, April 2. The difficulties in connection with the reparation of British subjects from the Far East were emphasized by the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Arthur Henderson, when he stated that the Government fully appreciated the urgency of providing passages for their repatriation to British India. Every possible effort was being made to obtain additional passages, but there were still "unavoidable" accommodation difficulties for all who wish to travel. He added: "We estimated that we have about 5,000 British subjects, with their wives and children, who are overseas. The average monthly sailing of civilians from India to the Far East is 800. —Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast: Fresh to strong with fresh north easterly winds. —Reuter.

TIDAL WAVE IN PACIFIC

Alaska, Hawaii And California Affected

Storm In French Assembly

(By Harold King, Reuters Special Correspondent)

Paris, April 2. A stormy scene occurred in the National Assembly this afternoon when General de Gaulle's former Minister of Education, M. Capitant said that the proportional representation which the three big parties want to introduce into the Constitution, "will lead directly to dictatorship of parties and hence to single party dictatorship".

Noisy interruptions from Communist, Socialist and even Progressive Catholic benches prevented the speaker from continuing and the President of the Assembly, M. Vincent Auriol, had to intervene emphatically before quiet was restored.

The system of proportional representation at present proposed favours strongly organised parties and leaves the voter no freedom to change the order of the names of candidates presented to him, and many critics claim there is no sense in having five or six hundred deputies since, in practice, all the voter can do is vote for a party and not an individual.

Dissatisfaction with the proposed system is widespread and a Socialist Party Congress held during the weekend showed a large minority in favour of a voting system on British lines. Many rank and file deputies of other parties in the Assembly likewise object to proportional representation but are prevented by the discipline of their parties' machine from taking a stand openly against it. Many party leaders, on the other hand, favour the system because it means that the re-election of leading party figures is practically automatic.—Reuter.

Officers To Study Atom War

Washington, April 2. A new top-level school to train army, navy and air force officials in problem of atomic warfare is among other subjects which were begun today at the National War College.

With an international class of 100 persons or more, it will start a 10 months course on Sept. 3 in a building which was formerly occupied by the Army War College. Vice-Admiral Harry Hill, commander of the school, announced that the staff are chiefly officers of the armed forces and will include civilian professors on loan from American universities.

He said civilian board consultants are working now in framing the curriculum which the War Department reported will include atomic studies. The school, successor to the Army and Navy Staff College, will be the "highest level educational institution of the armed forces and the State Department", the joint announcement said.

The expanded curriculum will include a wider range of civilian subjects pertaining to national planning and national defense, including a study of foreign policy and international laws and international relations.—Associated Press.

MRS. PANDIT BACK

Lucknow, April 2. Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of the Congress leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, who became the first Indian woman Cabinet Minister in 1937 was back in office today with her five Cabinet colleagues in the United Provinces Government after 6-1/2 years, during which the province has been ruled directly by the Governor.

Mrs. Pandit returned to India only recently from a year's tour in the United States.—Reuter.

Follows 'Quake In Aleutians

HONOLULU, APRIL 2.

A TIDAL WAVE 20 TO 25 FEET HIGH POUNDED THE SHORES OF HAWAII ON MONDAY KILLING AT LEAST EIGHT, INJURING MANY AND CAUSING HEAVY PROPERTY DAMAGE.

THE WAVE WHICH STRUCK ABOUT 5.30 p.m. (GMT) APPARENTLY WAS CAUSED BY AN UNDERSEA SEISMIC DISTURBANCE THOUSANDS OF MILES NORTH OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND HAD SPEND MOST OF ITS FURY AT SEA. SUFFICIENT POWER REMAINED HOWEVER, FOR THE WAVE TO CAUSE HEAVY DAMAGE ALONG THE SHORELINES OF ALL THE HAWAII GROUP. RAILROAD TRACKS WERE INUNDATED.

The California Institute of Technology recorded two major earthquakes, estimated to be about 2,700 miles northwest of Pasadena, Calif., possibly near Dutch Harbour, Alaska. Similar shocks were recorded at Fordham University in New York.

Santa Cruz, a beach city, 50 miles south of San Francisco, reported one moderate and two extremely high waves at 6.16 p.m. and 7.51 p.m. (GMT). There were reports of high waves all along the California coast, with damage in some places.

At Seattle, Wash., the 13th naval district reported that its station at Unimak in the Aleutian islands had reported that a tidal wave hit there at 1.30 (GMT).

Honolulu Damage

At Ketchikan, Alaska, the U.S. coast guard commander reported a tidal wave, preceded by an earthquake tremor, destroyed the Scotch Cap lighthouse station with loss of all personnel, believed to be five men.

News of the disaster came from a nearby station which was badly damaged but escaped without casualties. Scotch Cap is at the entrance to Unimak pass, which provides the gateway to the Bering sea from the North Pacific. The lighthouse is at least 100 feet above the water.

Preliminary reports from Oahu's neighbouring island of Hawaii indicated the city of Hilo was hard hit and its harbour facilities damaged badly. A preliminary survey brought an estimate of \$50,000 damage to the Honolulu waterfront.—Associated Press.

Towering Wave

Later. The tidal wave rolling across vast expanses of the North Pacific ocean spread death and destruction from Alaska to Hawaii and the coast of California.

One person was known dead in Hawaii and at least 21 were missing and believed to be dead. The lighthouse at Unimak pass, built close to 100 feet above the water, was overwhelmed by a towering wave.

The earthquake was believed to have occurred somewhere near the Aleutian islands.

The wave rolled southward with diminishing fury and on the California coast one person only was listed as a casualty when swept to sea by the high waves.

The U.S. coastguard in Hawaii warned that a new tidal wave might be expected in the Hawaiian islands from a later earthquake, but if so it was expected to be of lesser intensity. Radio warnings were broadcast. All beaches were evacuated.

Ship Warned

Ships in the North Pacific were warned to be on the lookout for waves which might be 90 to 100 feet high.

Heavy property damage was reported in the Hawaiian islands, especially at Hilo on the island of Hawaii. There a ship was torn from its mooring, a bridge was wrecked and buildings on the seaward side of the main street were damaged severely. The bridge was swept off its foundations by the force of the wave's blow.

The fate of five men in a naval gunnery in the Hawaiian Islands is unknown.

Army and Navy reconnaissance planes at Honolulu reported they did not find any vessels in distress or anyone at sea. Hospitals reported admission of many injured persons for first aid treatment.

An informed source at Honolulu said high Army and Navy authorities were "raising hell" because they did not receive advance warning of the wave's possibility.

Severe Quake

According to seismographic records, a severe earthquake occurred at 12.30 hours (GMT) or about 2 a.m. Hawaii time—five hours before the first wave smashed the island shores. The source said officials felt that with advance warning they could have

saved many lives and much property.

A coast and geodetic survey official said there was no one on duty at the office at night and even so it would have been impossible to know there had been an earthquake until the seismograph film was developed.

An official said the film showed another quake seven hours after the first and on this basis a warning was issued that a second wave might strike, but with reduced intensity.

There was no damage at landlocked Pearl Harbour naval base, where a large fleet is assembled for the atom bomb test.

The gigantic wave apparently took its heaviest toll at Hilo, on the island of Hawaii where Navy authorities now report that 37 bodies have been recovered.—Associated Press.

Navy Alert

Tokyo, April 2. The Navy operations office said it had been on the alert regarding the tidal wave in the Pacific, but that no disturbance has been noted thus far in this archipelago.—Associated Press.

Army Helps

Honolulu, April 2. Maj. Gen. George Moore, the army's commanding general in the Hawaiian Islands, has ordered troops to give all possible aid and relief to inhabitants made homeless by the tidal wave which hit the islands on Monday.

Units were organised to provide clothing, shelter and medical aid to the thousands of homeless and the scores of injured.

Governor Stainback mobilised the territorial guards for traffic duty and to prevent looting.

The army dispatched a plane to Hilo with emergency supplies and sent another to the Molokai leper colony to assist if necessary. The army reported three of its men missing on Oahu island and four injured.—Associated Press.

Royalists Take Lead In Greek Elections

Athens, April 2.

Greece seemed to be clearing the way for the possible return of King George as latest ballot figures yesterday gave the Populists (Royalists) a commanding lead.

The incomplete returns last night were confused by conflicting official figures and the Populists Party's spokesman, Constantine Thaldaris, charged that the Government figures were biased. He said the populists would announce their own figures.

Latest totals issued by the Government gave the Populists 935,312 votes from 900 polling stations. Earlier figures for 500 stations had given the party 20,000 votes more. The National bloc was second with 64,444, 3,000 less than earlier. The Liberals were third with 47,822 less.

Marked by the attention from voting of the Communists and Left Wing parties and the violent death of twenty persons the voting thus revealed a powerful trend to the Right.

Meanwhile a spokesman for the Left Wing E.A.M. said in a statement that the "elections have been carried out in an orgy of wild terrorism and unprecedented fraud and are such that no honest man who respects himself would admit that they have the slightest validity."

The Ministry of Public Order simultaneously said that there were 20 deaths, 16 persons being killed in what the Ministry described as a Communist attack on a polling place near Salonika with automatic weapons and mortars.

Leftists continued their attack on the freedom of the voting shortly after the first returns indicated that abstention would probably be less than in 1936 when it was 38 per cent. Populists followers said the

abstention might be reduced to as much as 33 per cent though the latest returns showed 43 per cent.

Thaldaris told newsmen that the Populists would not insist on a member of their own party being Premier but would accept even a non-parliamentary personage if necessary to form a broadened coalition Government.—Associated Press.

Neck And Neck

Athens, April 2. The first 40 Greek general election results from Athens last night showed that the Populist (Royalist) Party is running neck and neck with the combination of Liberals and National Unionists.

It was officially announced this morning that all members of the Sophoulis Cabinet have been de-

Treaty with Viet Nam

Paris, April 2. The French delegation leaves Paris tomorrow for Hanoi to negotiate a treaty regarding the future of Indo-China, with the provisional government, Viet Nam. The final treaty will probably be signed in Paris during the visit of Ho Chi Minh, Premier and Foreign Minister in the Viet Nam Cabinet.—Reuter.

Too Kind To Fascists Says Moscow

London, April 2. Moscow Radio quoted the Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" as asserting that the United States military authorities in Germany were guilty of "extreme leniency" toward "Fascist remnants" while following a belittling and aggressive policy toward Communists.

"Pravda" also said that the assistant American military commander of Berlin and his like "tend to forget that rooting out Fascism is their 'primary task'." It also said that the assistant commander "told an Associated Press correspondent that the United States should insure in Germany a more aggressive political leadership to fight Communism."

An Associated Press despatch from Berlin on March 1 quoted Colonel John Maginnis, deputy American military governor of Berlin, as saying that although the Germans have an inbred antipathy towards communism, the United States now must give them a more aggressive political leadership to hold their own position. He said "We cannot just tell the Germans to be democratic, but we must take them by the hand and show them democracy."—Associated Press.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir returned to Batavia today after visiting the Republican Headquarters at Jogjakarta, where he consulted the President, Dr. Soekarno.

With this official air of optimism around, sporadic actions between British troops and Indonesians continue to be reported from scattered points.

Near Sourabaya, artillery has been in action to clear an area adjoining this great port while at Palembang in Sumatra, one British soldier was killed, two officers and nine other ranks wounded and two other ranks reported missing as a result of an attack on a British patrol.—Reuter.

London, April 2. Resolutions condemning the treatment of Indians in South Africa and the colour bar in South African universities were passed at the tenth annual conference of the Indian students of British universities here today.

One speaker described General Smuts as "continuing the policy of Adolf Hitler."—Reuter.

VICHY OFFICIAL ARRESTED

Headay, April 2. Paul Baudouin, former under-Secretary in the Vichy Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was arrested here with his son as they tried to cross the border into Spain, it was yesterday announced.

The police here said that Baudouin, carrying false papers, tried to slip across the border about 8 o'clock on Sunday. The border patrol blocked them and when they fled into a wood the French police trapped them.

The elder Baudouin, aged 52, was in the Vichy Cabinet from December 1940 to February 1942.—Associated Press.

He told Parliament that no similar orders would be required, but he did not indicate whether this meant that there would be no further arrests in connexion with the espionage investigation.—Reuter.

Belgrade, April 2. Marshal Tito yesterday told the Yugoslav Parliament that flights of Allied planes over Yugoslav territory constituted a threat to the nation's peace and security and added: "Our people cannot tolerate such provocations."

Tito said that Yugoslavia had protested against such flights on February 28 but had received no reply.—Associated Press.

King George, who was waiting in London for the election results which may decide his return to Greece, was today in a state of tension, when asked by Reuter to express his opinion.

King George, who has been living under a regime of silence because any statement from him might have influenced the course of the election, has been one of London's most mysterious Royal exiles. He rarely appears in public and takes no part in the life of the city.—Reuter.

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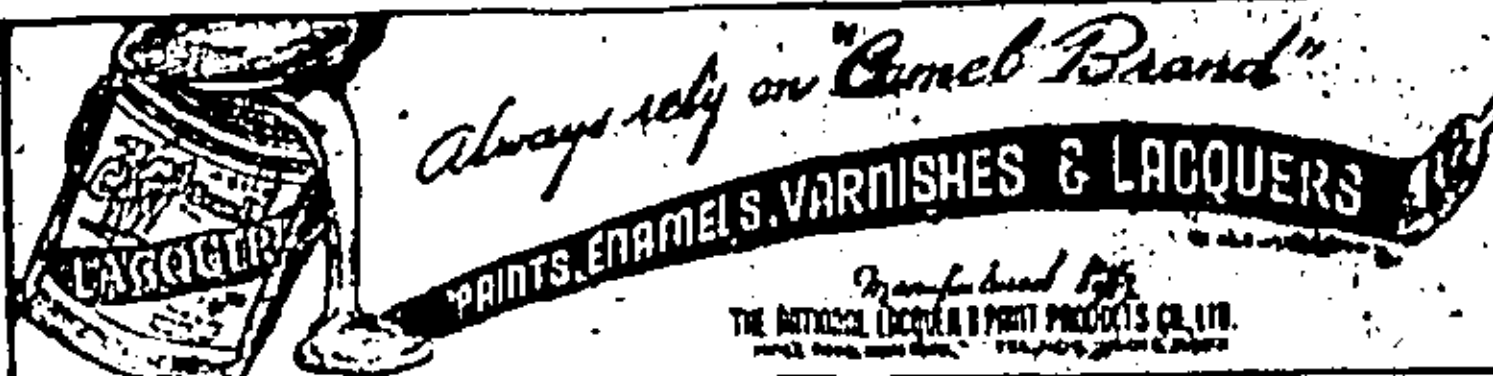
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THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.

MEZZANINE FLOOR, WINDSOR HOUSE

SO THAT'S WHAT IT IS

(Continued from Page 1)

but that seemed was not employed in the Kowloon District. Gendarmes during his tenure of office. It was not necessary, witness replied to a question, for a Special Duty Detective to have a good knowledge of Japanese.

Mass Suicide

Asked if he had ever been an officer of the Kempeitai or the Koa Ki-han, witness said that he had not been but that it had been part of his duty to be well acquainted with the work of these organisations and he was in constant consultation with them.

Asked if the Japanese thought they could keep Hong Kong permanently, witness said that since his coming to Hong Kong it was known that the Government here had an idea that the Japanese forces could not keep Hong Kong for a long time. This was since 1943, when the Japanese began losing islands in the Pacific.

Before 1943, the Government believed that they would be able to keep Hong Kong. Asked about the Mount Cameron memorial, witness said it was built as a tomb where all the Japanese would gather to die when Hong Kong fell.

The next witness called was Koichi Harasawa, who said that he was a graduate of the Commercial College of Tokyo and held a licence to teach English at Japanese high schools. He had been conversant with the English language for 17 years and was now employed at the Supreme Court as a translator, mostly from Japanese into English. Witness produced a translation he had made from the records of the Japanese Courts-Martial for the year 1944.

Enrique Lee's Death

The next witness, Captain Yamaguchi Kyochi, said that he was a graduate of the Ritsumei Kan University in Japan and a barrister-at-law of the Japanese bar. He had served in Hong Kong on the Judge Advocate's staff and was a member of the Japanese Courts-Martial.

Witness said he had sat as a member of the Court at the trial of Enrique Lee and R. Gillott and also at the trial of F. E. d'Almeida Remedios, F. X. d'Almeida Remedios, B. A. Barro, D. S. Dillingham and L. Gardner. Witness testified to the Courts-Martial records in respect of these trials and said that the death of Enrique Lee was entered in the records as having occurred on July 25, 1945.

Witness Cross-Examined

Witness was then cross-examined at length by Mr. Haining Lo. He said that the decisions of the Japanese Courts-Martial were reached under the Military Law of the Hong Kong Government, which was based on the laws of Japan. According to Military Law, there was no appeal to a higher court and the sentences passed could not be changed.

Asked if the President of the Japanese Military Court was the Japanese Governor of Hong Kong, witness said that the power was in the hands of the Japanese Governor of Hong Kong, but that the Governor, on special occasions, appointed officers to represent him. The Governor was the supervisor of the Military Court and appointed on each occasion the officers to be present. He had the power to alter the sentences, but not the charges.

Asked further questions, witness said that he was trained as a judicial officer in the Japanese Army and had no military training. He came to Hong Kong as a judicial officer on May 28, 1943.

Conquering Of Asia

Asked if he had while in Japan as a lawyer known that it was the declared policy of the Japanese Emperor to conquer the whole of Asia, witness replied that he had not heard about it. To a further question, witness replied that he did not know anything about thought-control in Japan in 1941.

Mr. Lo: Did your Emperor as early as 1941 tell all the Japanese that they were to conquer the whole of East Asia?

Witness: There was no such thing.

Mr. Lo: Hong Kong was captured on Dec. 26, 1941—Yes.

Mr. Lo: This was done in accordance with the Emperor's intention of establishing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. You know that is a fact?

Witness: Of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere I heard when the war started, but

Underlying Principle Of Peace In East

CHUNGKING, APRIL 2.

IN HIS ADDRESS BEFORE THE PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL YESTERDAY, PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK STATED THAT THE SINKIANG PROBLEM—CAUSED BY ACTIVITIES OF DISSIDENTS WHO LAST YEAR ESTABLISHED THE "REPUBLIC OF EASTERN TURKISTAN"—HAD NOW BEEN SETTLED AND ADDED THAT IT WAS REGRETTABLE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAD NOT NAMED THEIR CANDIDATES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE DECISION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATION CONFERENCE IN JANUARY TO BROADEN THE BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT, DID NOT MEAN "OVERTHROWING" THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

He referred to China's request to Russia to give previous notice of her intentions to withdraw her troops from different points in Manchuria.

This request was obviously aimed at precluding a sudden unannounced Russian withdrawal which would enable the Chinese communists instead of the nationalist forces, to take over the evacuated towns, as happened most notably at the Manchurian port of Yingkow.

Chiang described co-operation between China and Russia as the underlying principle of peace in the Far East and in the whole world. He predicted that Russia "as a peace loving nation" would be faithful to the Sino-Soviet treaty, "which is the basis of co-operation between our two countries."

Domestic Peace

China's most important task today, he asserted, is the achieving of domestic peace and to help in the maintenance of world peace. The Manchurian question, he said, was a diplomatic

problem which would be solved on the basis of the Sino-Soviet treaty, and he stated that he thought it improper that the communists should take advantage of the situation by making demands.

Chiang stated that the Chinese people should be grateful to President Harry Truman and his special envoy to China, General Marshall for the help they had rendered this country.

Chiang praised especially the work that General Marshall had put into the truce committee and his services as adviser to the army reorganisation committee.

The Generalissimo said that the Sinkiang problem was now quite settled. He disclosed that Tihwa, capital of the Province, had been greatly endangered by dissidents last year.

Link With Russia

Geographically and economically, he asserted, Sinkiang was closely linked with Russia and consequently, it was very necessary and important that friendly relations between Russia

and the aims of the war I do not know.

Witness said that he knew of the Governor's Orders and had occasion to read them when it was necessary. He agreed that the orders were issued on Feb. 20, 1942, for the purpose of administering Hong Kong. He agreed that Hong Kong was designated as a Captured Territory of Japan.

Jap Proclamation

Mr. Lo: Do you know that the statue of Queen Victoria was removed and a Japanese proclamation to this effect pasted on each of the four faces of the base? Yes.

Mr. Lo: Would you in your capacity as a judge conclude that this was concrete evidence of the Emperor's intention to keep Hong Kong permanently as a piece of Japanese territory?

Witness: From that proclamation I did not understand well if it was the Emperor's intention to keep Hong Kong as a part of the Empire or as captured territory.

Mr. Lo: Do you agree that a de facto government was put up to rule the inhabitants of Hong Kong?

Witness: I should say that it was so.

Mr. Lo: Did your Government here assume full responsibility to protect the inhabitants of Hong Kong during the occupation?—Yes.

Witness: There was an official document for what purpose it was erected. I have not read through it. I think the purpose was to encourage the Japanese people in Hong Kong spiritually.

Mr. Lo: Did the local laws and customs mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation with regard to the administration of Hong Kong apply to the British laws that existed here before 1941?

Witness: I should consider that they were included.

Mr. Silva: So much so that British lawyers who did not know Japanese law were allowed to practise here?

Witness: I do not know that. Mr. Silva: Were you aware that a lawyer who graduated in a British school was an adviser to the Governor?

Witness: I was dealing only in the Military Court, but I heard that in the Civil Courts there were some persons who came to advise on British laws and customs.

Mr. Silva's Questions

Mr. Silva: Did the local laws and customs mentioned in the Governor's Proclamation with regard to the administration of Hong Kong apply to the British laws that existed here before 1941?

Witness: I should consider that they were included.

Mr. Silva: So much so that British lawyers who did not know Japanese law were allowed to practise here?

writing.

By May, 1944, witness said, he had acquired a knowledge of colloquial Japanese. In that month he had accompanied a friend to the Gendarmes to help in interpretation and was, as a result, pressed into the service of the Gendarmes as an interpreter. He took the first opportunity to quit the job as it was distasteful to him.

As a result of his experience as a Gendarmes interpreter, witness said, he could say that he had acquired a fair knowledge of Gendarmes methods and policies. He was particularly observant of Japanese psychology throughout the occupation and would say that the Japanese thought it essential to their war effort to have a submissive and very subdued population.

Inhuman Tortures

In order to ensure this, it was the policy of the Gendarmes to excite fear over the people. This was done by indiscriminate and sometimes wholesale community arrests. In addition to that there was the flogging of individuals and persons suspected of being espionage agents. The arrests were made on the well-known Gendarmes policy of "Cutting the grass before it had a chance to grow long." The policy had such an effect as to have the whole population living in constant fear.

In the case of suspected guerrillas and espionage agents, interrogation was invariably accompanied by inhuman tortures, some of which he had himself witnessed while employed as an interpreter. In their method ofquisition the interrogators always made it a point to get a confession.

The invariable accompaniment of interrogation was generally known to all the agents of the Japanese of all nationalities. These were preponderantly Chinese, as the Japanese found it practically impossible to do counter-espionage work in a preponderantly Chinese population without the help of Chinese agents.

Met Accused

The next witness called was William Chang, who said that he was the manager of the Chinese Overseas Trading Company. Witness said he first met George Wong in 1939 when he was operating a garage in Kowloon somewhere between Shantung Street and Nathan Road. At the outbreak of hostilities he (witness) was running a radio shop at 44, Lai Chi Kok Road, ground floor.

On Dec. 12 or 13, 1941, he saw George Wong driving a motor-car that stopped opposite the Nathan Hotel, which was then being used as the headquarters of the Hing Ah Kwan (the Koa Ki-kan). He knew that this was so from a large notice outside the hotel in black Chinese characters on

Tai Li Dead

Chungking, Apr. 2.

The Central Government, officially confirmed today that General Tai Li, former head of the Chinese police and secret service, was one of those killed in the airplane crash near Nanking on March 17.—Associated Press.

In many ways, Tai Li was more of a mystery than the famous Zharoff, of armaments fame. The popular belief is that he was head of the "Blue Shirts," a secret anti-Communist and terrorist organization supposedly answerable only to General Chiang Kai-shek and whose existence has always been officially denied by China; on the other hand Left-wing Chinese have been loud in their outcry against it.

China and Sinkiang should be maintained.

Chiang recalled that in the Sino-Soviet treaty, Russia expressly affirmed her position in regard to Sinkiang, and said that she had no intention of interfering in China's internal affairs.

Chiang further said that the only decision of the political consultation conference in January to which the recent Kuomintang congress objected, concerned the draft constitution, particularly the agreement for the executive yuan (cabinet) to be responsible to the Legislative Yuan and have the right to ask for dissolution of the Legislative Yuan.—Associated Press.

a white cloth.

There were some Japanese officers and some Chinese in the car who alighted and went into the hotel. George Wong also alighted and stood outside. He went up to him and asked George Wong what he was doing, to which Wong replied that he was working in the Hing Ah Koi Kwan.

Witness said he then asked George Wong if he could recommend him for a job in the organisation, to which Wong replied that it was very difficult to get in. When he asked Wong how he had got in himself, witness said, Wong replied that he had known some Japanese some six months before the war.

Returned As Agents

About Feb., 1942, witness said, he opened a cafe at 44, Lai Chi Kok Road and continued the business until he left for Free China in July, 1942. In Waichow, he joined the B.A.A.G. and returned to Hong Kong as an espionage agent for the British. After his return to Hong Kong, he was in the habit of visiting the Prince's Cafe, where many Japanese agents used to go.

Shortly after his return from China, he met George Wong there with Hector Lee and some other Chinese he did not know. Wong was carrying a revolver in his belt. He asked him what he was doing and Wong had replied that he was working for the Kempeitai and was stationed in Kowloon. Wong asked him if he knew of any enemy property and told him that if he could procure any information of such he would be rewarded.

In August, 1942, witness said, he met George Wong again in the Mongkok area of Nathan Road. He had a chat with him and asked him what he thought of the war and the prospect of the Allies winning it. To this Wong had replied that the Allies were fighting a hopeless war.

Raid On Radio

Wong had shown him a scar on one of his legs, witness said, and told him that he had worked as a driver for the Chinese Central Government in Free China and had received the scar as a result of Japanese bombardment. The Japanese, Wong had told him, were constantly bombing the highways in China. The Chinese Government, Wong said, were only spreading false propaganda and it was of no use for them.

In the same month, witness said, he met George Wong again in company with Hector Lee and two Japanese Gendarmes officers, coming toward Shamshuipo from Yumantai. The Japanese were walking in front and Lee and Wong behind. He had pushed George Wong aside and had asked him what he was up to, to which Wong replied that he was going to Shamshuipo and a Chungking radio station.

At this stage, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 a.m.

Broker Charged With Receiving

The case in which Leung Wai, broker, was charged with receiving jewellery to the value of \$11,272, believed to have been stolen, was heard before Mr. George She at the Summary Military Court yesterday afternoon.

Leung was also charged with counselling and procuring an armed robbery at No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central, second floor, on Feb. 27.

Another Chinese, Kwong Ying-wan, was charged together with others not in custody, with armed robbery at No. 23, Des Voeux Road Central of money and jewellery to the value of \$11,272.

Tso Tai-tung, who was previously charged with counselling procuring the offence, was discharged at the request of the prosecution.

Inspector Watson, who prosecuted, said that a report was made to the Police on Feb. 27 that an armed robbery had been committed at No. 22, Des Voeux Road Central and jewellery worth \$11,272 stolen.

On March 21 one of the complainants saw a man wearing a wrist watch which had been taken in the robbery. First accused, Leung, was arrested. In his house \$5,500 worth of stolen jewellery was recovered.

Second accused was arrested on information later. Evidence would show that first accused was responsible for drawing up a plan of the premises where the crime was committed.

The first witness, Siu Chung-kan, manager of the Sang Lee Transportation Company, said that he was returning to his office at No. 22, Des Voeux Road Central, second floor, at about 3.45 p.m. on Feb. 27. He noticed several men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him, and ordered him not to make any noise. He was then taken into the house and saw the rest of the inmates being held up by two other men. Two of the men searched him.

They were then tied by the hands with wire and their faces covered by cloth. One of the robbers accidentally fired a shot. After staying for some time the robbery left.

After further evidence, the case was adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

LEAVING FOR AUSTRALIA

Commander G. K. H. Begley, Second-in-Command of the Salvation Army in Hong Kong and South China is booked for Australia in S.S. "Bonaventure" on a well-earned holiday.

During his twenty-five years service in China, the Brigadier has worked in South, West and Central China where his breezy versatility has made numerous friends. Coming to his present appointment in 1941, he, with Mrs. Begley, was interned in Stanley for about a year. With the assistance of International Red Cross they were transferred to Shanghai and interned in Yangchow where they were joined by their three children, whom the Japanese allowed to come from Peking. Prior to internment in Hong Kong Brigadier Begley worked in connection with Food Control and during the "blitz" was in charge of Co-ordinated Food Kitchens feeding something like 100,000 people per day. The Kitchens were under Salvation Army Officers and staff who remained at their work until the position became untenable.

Immediately after his release, from Yangchow, the Brigadier returned to Hong Kong where he has been engaged in Relief Department with the Salvation Army Relief Team.

Mrs. Begley with their daughter and two sons went to Australia in November, 1945.

Also leaving are Brigadier Mrs. M. Akersholm, and Assistant District Welfare Officer, Mrs. Akersholm. Mrs. Akersholm was appointed to China coming to Hong Kong early in 1941, when she took charge of The Salvation Army Boys' Home in Shantung Hill Road.

With the outbreak of war in December, 1941, this institution was closed and Brigadier Akersholm took charge of one of the Communal Food Kitchens until the surrender. The Brigadier on several occasions narrowly escaped death by gunfire, bombing and finally sustained the loss by fire of all her possessions. Being Swedish, she was not interned and was able to do woman service for many internees and others who were not interned. Brigadier Mrs. Akersholm is now to retire in Sweden.

the Japanese and George Wong were after him, he quitted the Colony.

He knew Wong Pui, who was living at 16, Tung Choi Street, witness said. Wong Pui was one of his agents and was investigating Japanese troop movements and ships in harbour. He was also collecting newspapers and magazines and buying medicines for the clinic in Waichow. He had lost contact with Wong Pui since 1944.

At this stage, the Court adjourned to this morning at 10 a.m.

POPULAR FRONT

Tokyo, Apr. 2.

A new cry has been raised in Japan for a "popular front" to introduce true democracy, but no one seemed surprised by its source.

It came from the newly re-organised Japanese Anarchist League in its call for members to augment the present three hundred.—Associated Press.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (HONG KONG)

General Administration Branch.

NOTICE

Price of Meals in Cafeterias.

With effect from 4th April, 1946, the price of meals served to 'D' ticket holders will be as follows:—

Breakfast \$.80
Lunch 1.00
Dinner 1.00

The reason for the increase is that the Administration has been notified that the price of Field Service rations has been raised to \$4.00.

Colonel, C.B.H. Delamain,
DCCAO (MI).

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD and THE MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA

NOTICE

A MEETING of members of these Guilds will be held at the Office, 3rd Floor, Union Building, 3 Pedder Street, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 4th April, 1946.

J. WATSON,
Joint Secretary.

SALE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores:—

Qty. Old Coal Sacks
" Scrap Metal
" Firewood
" Nails
" Buckets Latrine

Tender form can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, between 9.30-11.30 A.M. on 3rd, to 6th April, 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Supt. Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong on or before noon on Tuesday 9th April, 1946.

The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to accept all or any part of each tender.

C. H. SANSOM,
Commissioner of Police.
3rd April, 1946.

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION HONG KONG

POLICE AND PRISONS BRANCH

It is notified that sealed tenders, in triplicate, for the supply of cooked meals to Chinese prisoners, witnesses and deportees for a period of three months commencing 1st May, 1946, will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, Public Works Branch, Civil Affairs Headquarters, until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, 12th April, 1946.

Such tenders should be clearly marked "Tender for the supply of cooked meals to Chinese prisoners."

No tender will be considered unless the person tendering attaches thereto a receipt that he has deposited with the Accountant General at the Treasury a sum of \$25, as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if such person, his tender having been accepted, fails or refuses to carry out his contract.

A meal will consist of:—

(a) Prisoners and Witnesses.
4½ ozs. white rice.
2 " flour.
2 " fresh or salt vegetable.
2 " fresh or salt fish.
½ " oil.
¼ " tea.

(b) Deportees.
6½ ozs. white rice.
5 " flour.
3 " fresh or salt vegetable.
3 " fresh or salt fish.
½ " oil.
¼ " tea.

Tenders may be for the supply of meals to any or all of the undernoted Police Stations:—

Central.
Upper Levels.
No. 2 (Wanchai).
Bay View.
No. 7 (West Point).
Shankwan.
Tai Po.
Ping Shan.
Kowloon City.
Shamshuipo.
Yumantai.
Kung Kok.
Hong Kong.
Water Police (Tsimshatsui).
Sheung Shui.

The successful tenderer or tenderers will be required to sign an agreement and give security to the satisfaction of the Government in the sum of \$50.—

For forms of tender and any other information apply at Police Headquarters, New Oriental Building, Hong Kong.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

OUTWARD MAELS

Wednesday, 3rd April.

Macao & Teianshan	Kwong Pook Cheung	9.00 a.m.
Kowloon	Kwok Hing	9.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney	H.M.S. Bonaventure (Parcels)	9.30 a.m.
	(Reg.)	9.45 a.m.
	(Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Wing Sang	9.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok & Saigon	By Air	1.45 p.m.
Swatow	Hing Lee	2.00 p.m.
Wuchow (Kwongai Province)	Kwong Hop Wo	4.00 p.m.
Canton	By Train	4.00 p.m.

Thursday, 4th April.

Macao & Teianshan	Kwong Sai	9.00 a.m.
Kowloon	Nam Fung	9.00 a.m.
India via Madras	Empire Mortimer	10.00 a.m.
	(Parcels)	9.45 a.m.
	(Reg.)	9.50 a.m.
	(Ord.)	10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney	San Andree	9.00 p.m.
Bangkok	Agnes	8.15 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.
Canton	Sai On	4.00 p.m.

Friday, 5th April.

Straits	Foochow	Noon
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.
	(Reg.)	1.00 p.m.
	(Ord.)	1.00 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Harmelin	10.00 a.m.
Saigon	Hellon	10.00 a.m.
Swatow & Amoy	Kwong Yung	10.00 a.m.
Shanghai	Tulan	8.15 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Shanghai	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco	Sovereign of the Seas	8.45 p.m.
Canton	Fatshan	4.00 p.m.

Monday, 8th April.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Rangoon, Singapore & Sydney	By Air	1.45 p.m.
	(Reg.)	8.00 p.m.
	(Ord.)	8.15 p.m.
Shanghai & Teianshan	Hanyang	8.15 p.m.
Airmail for Canton & Hothow	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.30 p.m.
Saigon	Premise	10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Chungking	C.N.A.C. Plane	8.15 p.m.
	(Reg.)	8.30 p.m.
	(Ord.)	8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th April.

SHOWING TO-DAY
QUEEN'S AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



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LAST SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

IRENE DUNNE—CARY GRANT

“PENNY SERENADE”

A COLUMBIA PICTURE

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DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 P.M.



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John Phillips
Directed by BILLY WILDER • Screenplay by Billy Wilder and Raymond Chandler

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SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.
NEW! AMAZING!
TERRIBLE OF THRILLS!
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER

“TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE”
with MAURIDEN O'SULLIVAN
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Nazi Revolt Plot Is Grim Warning To Allies

(By DEWITT MACKENZIE)

New York, April 2.

The Nazi underground plot to revive Hitlerism in Germany disclosed during the week is a grim warning to those who would relax military occupation and shows that the Allied reformation task is far from finished. It is highly significant that this revolt is centered in the Hitler Youth Movement, for that remains the core of resistance to the Allied Authority.

During my recent tour in German occupied areas I saw the dangerous element running from the ages of fourteen to thirty-five. There you will find the majority of those whom Hitler has raised on his poisonous diet, young fanatics who represent the toughest of human problems the Allies have in German rehabilitation.

These young people are the most vital element because they are so thoroughly Hitlerized that there appears small hope of persuading many of them to a change of heart. They can be

kept in hand only by force.

Goos Deeper

But the thing goes deeper than that. Since this age group is largely lost, the most effective educational reform must be made among younger boys. That is where the Allies are concentrating heavily.

However, the Occupation Authorities are up against a great handicap because while children are receptive to proper training in their schools they have associations with those who belong to Hitlerized groups. Thus it is bound to come about that many children will be contaminated by their brothers and some parents.

When I was at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, a short time ago, I reported that the defense of former Reich Marshal Goering and some other prominent figures was directed fully as much towards whitewashing the Hitler Regime as toward securing their acquittals. It strikes me that Goering is quite resigned to conviction, that he is devoting his energy towards vindicating his government, thereby providing propaganda for restoration.

Not The Last

The Youth Movement plot is not the last thing we shall see because it is natural for beaten people to try to overthrow their conquerors. You can see a threat of this in the sullen and often bitter looks you get from many Germans. Unfortunately the Germans have found more than little encouragement for hostility in the differences of viewpoints which have dropped over from time to time among the Allies. They have taken hope from what they thought were signs of a weakening of American determination to continue the occupation.

These Nazi hopes can be crushed by Allied solidarity and a demonstration that we have no intention to abandon the occupation until Germany is reformed. That will take at least a generation in the view of Allied experts and may require even longer.—Associated Press.

Only Beginning

Frankfurt, Apr. 1. American intelligence officers said yesterday that several Nazi subversive movements are still plotting against the Allies in Germany and that Sunday's roundup of nearly 1,000 Hitler-youth conspirators was only the beginning.

No casualties were reported among 7,000 Allied Combat troops and counter-espionage agents who participated in the raids.—Associated Press.

New Post For Gen. Dempsey

London, Apr. 1.

The War Office announced last night the appointment of Lieut. General Sir Miles Dempsey as commander-in-chief of the Middle East forces.

He will be replaced by Lieutenant General Sir Montague Stopford as commander of the Allied Land Forces in South-east Asia, the announcement said.

Dempsey will take up his new assignment early this summer, replacing General Bernard Paget whose new post, a War Office spokesman indicated, would be announced later.—Associated Press.

No Big Five Meeting

Washington, Apr. 1.

No arrangements have been made for a meeting of the “Big Five” Foreign Ministers prior to the peace conference fixed to open in Paris on May 1. It was declared at the State Department today.

Michael McDermott, special public relations assistant to James Byrnes, Secretary of State, also denied the report that Henri Bonnet, French Ambassador to the United States, has proposed April 14 as the date for a meeting.

The French Embassy likewise denied that M. Bonnet had made such a proposal.—Reuter.

CEREMONY AT GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar, April 2.

Amid an exchange of salutes between United States naval units and British shore batteries, Admiral Henry K. Hewitt on Sunday transferred his flag to the U.S. battleship “Missouri” which is bearing the body of the late Mesut Yildirim, Turkish Ambassador to the United States, to Istanbul on April 5.

The United States cruiser “Helena” which brought Admiral Hewitt from London and “Missouri” from the “Missouri” 48 miles off Gibraltar.—Associated Press.

Thorium To Remain In Indian Hands

New Delhi, April 2.

The Government of Travancore, one of the largest and most progressive Indian states, containing the world's largest deposits of Thorium (vital metal for atomic bomb construction) will resist international or foreign control and exploitation of its Thorium, the Premier of Travancore stated here today. He is now in New Delhi for constitutional talks with the British Cabinet Mission.

It was recently suggested in the House of Commons that the British Government should take over control of the Thorium deposits in Travancore. Travancore had exported the metal for over 20 years, largely to America, but the importance of it was only realized after the development of the atomic bomb.—Reuter.

PERSIAN MINISTER TO MOSCOW

Tehran, Apr. 2.

Prince Firuz, Propaganda Director, announced yesterday the appointment of Hamid Sayah as Iranian Minister Plenipotentiary to Moscow.

Sayah was a member of the recent political mission headed by Premier Qavam es Sultanh to Moscow.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that Sayah is going to Moscow because of the ill-health of the Iranian Ambassador there. Sayah was termed pro-Russian by the Right-wing papers.—Associated Press.

Red Army Makes A Show Of Leaving

London, April 1.

Red Army troops are making “ostentatious preparations” to evacuate Tabriz, Iran's second largest city and capital of Iranian Azerbaijan, according to a spokesman of the United States Embassy in Tehran today.

They have apparently withdrawn all check-posts on the road south of Tabriz and only one now remains on the outskirts of the city itself.

Tabriz is the headquarters of the autonomous administration set up after the rising in Azerbaijan last December, and is strategically important as the terminus of the only railway link connecting Northern Iran with the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, a new mantle of secrecy has descended on the Iranian Government regarding relations with Russia and the U.N.O. Security Council decisions.

Dr. Muzaffar Firuz, Iranian

Government spokesman, today refused to comment on the cable sent by Dr. Lie, asking for information on the present status of negotiations between Russia and Iran. He would not even say whether such cable had been received.

Anglo-U.S. Agreement

It is learned authoritatively that the United States chief delegate, Mr. Byrnes, and the chief British representative, Sir Alexander Cadogan, have reached an agreement on the general lines to be followed by the two delegations at Wednesday's meeting of the Security Council. Replies are expected by them from Russia and Iran to their request for more information regarding the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran and the state of negotiations between Russia and Iran. It is understood that only if completely satisfactory replies are received from the Russian and Iranian Government will the British delegation support any move towards dropping the question.

Asked what would constitute completely satisfactory replies British officials said they must cover the following points: (1) Assurances that all Russian troops in Iran cross the frontier back into the Soviet Union and, in particular, that they are completely evacuating Azerbaijan. (2) Return to the Soviet Union of all Russian military material and equipment. (3) Assurances that the Soviet withdrawal is unconditional. The last point is understood to be that the withdrawal of Russian troops should be independent of any other matters.—Reuter.

Envoy Supported

New York, April 2.

The Prime Minister of Iran, Qavam es Sultanh, was unqualified support to the United Nations delegate, Hussein Ala, in a telegram sent to the United Nations Security Council yesterday.

The telegram apparently was in answer to Russian claims in the Council that Ala was not familiar with the Russo-Iranian dispute.—Associated Press.

Nazi V2 Rockets In New Mexico Tests

Washington, April 2.

The Army has completed preparations for a series of flights by 25 reassembled German V2 rockets with the announced purpose of perfecting larger and faster ones of American design.

The first rocket will be fired on May 8 in the New Mexico desert and others will be set off at intervals of about one week each, the War Department stated.

Speeding to a maximum velocity of 3,500 miles an hour the rockets are expected to reach 100 miles into space, a substantially greater altitude than the Germans attained.

Radar will trace the giant missiles and preparations will be made to collect scientific data of several kinds during the flights which will be reduced from a normal 200 to about 80 miles per hour.

Major-General Glendon Barnes, chief of the army ordnance department's research and development service, asserted that although Germany spent 15 years in intensive rocket research, the United States “now has an equal knowledge of the rocket.”

Rockets were captured late in the war and the General Electric Company were called on to manufacture some of the missing parts. German experts, who volunteered came to this country and helped put the weapons together.—Associated Press.

Siam Government Gets Vote

Bangkok, Apr. 2.

The National Assembly of Siam today passed a vote of confidence in the new government under Prime Minister Phibul Phomyong, by 115 votes to 8.

Phibul was chosen as the new prime minister by the Assembly a week ago after the resignation of the government headed by Khuang Aphaiwong, as a result of a defeat in the Assembly.

The new sixteen member cabinet consists mostly of leaders of the popular party and supporters of the resistance movement.

The outgoing premier and members of his cabinet refused the invitation to join in the new cabinet.—Reuter.

Washington, Apr. 2.

The United States Senate today unanimously confirmed the appointment of Averil Harriman as the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in succession to John G. Winant.—Reuter.

KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
RONALD COLMAN
GREER GARSON

IN
“RANDOM HARVEST”
M.G.M.'s ACADEMY AWARD WINNER

NEXT CHANGE

Noel Coward's

BLITHE SPIRIT

In Technicolor
Directed by David Lean

Rex Harrison
Constance Cummings
Kay Hammond
Margaret Rutherford

A TWO PART FILM
DISTRIBUTED BY
GENERAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD.

Distributed by Eagle-Lion

ORIENTAL

Showings: 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
FOR TO-DAY ONLY
Special Showing By Request!

GARY COOPER
JEAN ARTHUR
in Cecil B. DeMille's
Million Dollar production
“THE PLAINSMAN”

Commencing To-morrow
“FIDDLERS THREE”

KOWLOON AUCTION HOUSE,

(Auctioneers, etc.)
No. 504, Nathan Rd. (1st Fl.),
Kowloon.
Tel. 56125.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and
Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 20224

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, & etc.
Jasement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received
instruction from the Custodian
of Property to sell by Public
Auction, commencing at 10.30
a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the
3rd April, 1946, at the premises
of

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
NO. 10 GODOWN,
THE PRAYA, KENNEDY
TOWN.

70 LOTS OF
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,
comprising:—

Snake Skin,
Grinding Stone,
Flashlight,
Wooden Crates,
Wooden Cases,
Chinese Medicine,
Stationery,
Pitch,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be
open to inspection on the 1st &
2nd April, 1946, between 10.30
a.m. and Noon, and between
2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the
Conditions of Sale published in
the 9th March, 1946, issue of the
Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 1st April, 1946.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2. FOR ONE
INSERTION PREPAID. \$1
FOR EACH ADDITIONAL
INSERTION. ADDITIONAL
WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD
PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our
office for Box Nos. 23, 28, 30,
47, 62.

WANTED KNOWN

AVOID disappearance, deal
with Mode 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
Central. Everything retained at
"Wholesale" price, including la-
shy curved teak-camphor-lined
chest, warranted power made, a
magnificent collection of "Finest
Silk" Sochow embroidered dress
gowns, pyjamas, kimono, etc.,
scent hats, rubber girdles.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Ordinary General Meeting of
Shareholders will be held at the
Company's Registered Office,
Alexandra Building, Hong Kong,
on Thursday, the 18th April,
1946, at 12 noon for the purpose
of receiving the Report of Directors
together with a Statement of
Accounts for the eight months
ended 31st December, 1945.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 25th March, 1946.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Jardine Engineering Cor-
poration Ltd. has removed to
First Floor, No. 14-16 Pedder
Street.

Telephone No. 30311—
All Departments

Telephone No. 30310—
Lift Service

NOTICE

We the undersigned have as
from 1st April, 1946 commenced
business in partnership as Marine
Surveyors, Consulting Engineers
and Naval Architect, under the
firm name of **GODDARD AND
DOUGLAS** at Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road Central,
Victoria, Hong Kong.

S. K. Heiberg, M.I.N.A.
Captain James Wood
O. Fagelsen, B. Sc.

REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 69

S.S. "BONAVENTURE" is ex-
pected to leave for AUSTRALIA
on the 3rd April, 1946.

The undermentioned are listed
for embarkation:

Major C. K. H. Begley, Mr.
V. M. Benwell, Mr. E. M. G.
Hanlon, Mr. W. MacFarlane,
Mr. J. R. Sykes, Mr. Chang Ying
Lam, Mr. C. E. Wong, Mr. F. V.
Wong, Mrs. I. L. Law and
three children, Dr. & Mrs. K.
C. Yeo and three children, Mr.
Geo. Mar, Mr. Geo. P. Mar and
Master Jas Mar, Mr. Ellis
Joseph.

H.K.V.D.C.:

Lt. & Mrs. R. Sleep, Cpl. I.
G. Sullivan, Spr. A. D. Wong,
Yee, Miss Rago Gock Honson,
and Master Guy Gock Honson,
Sgt. N. Vargassoff.

HONGKONG passengers will
assemble at Queen's Pier at 12.00
noon on Wednesday, April 3rd
1946, and KOWLOON passengers
will assemble at Naval Landing
Base (between Star Ferry and
Kowloon Godown Wharves) at
12.15 p.m. to await Embarkation
Officer.

Passengers must NOT board
the vessel without first obtaining
their embarkation cards, which
will be issued at assembly points.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

Hong Kong, April 4, 1946.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Steamer Ready Loading For

EMPIRE TRAIL about 7th April Calcutta

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4

IMPORTANT. — At the
Wednesday evening devotional
service at 7.30 p.m. in St. John's
Cathedral to-day, the preacher
will be the Rt. Rev. the Lord
Bishop of Korea. All Service-
men specially invited.

REPATRIATION NOTICE No. 70

S.S. "STRATHMORE" is ex-
pected to leave for the United
Kingdom on the 3rd April, 1946.

The undermentioned are listed
for embarkation:

Mr. & Mrs. G. P. De Martin,
Miss L. E. Heang, Mrs. A. M.
Jones, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Jordan,
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. MacDonall,
Dr. J. B. Mackie, Mr. S. Mason,
Rev. J. McCarthy, Mr. F. G.
Nigel, Mr. R. P. Phillips, Mr.
& Mrs. H. H. Priestley, Mr.
E. Roth, Mr. F. Short, Mr. &
Mrs. E. W. C. Simmonds, Mr.
G. Boulton, Mr. Cadol and two
daughters, Mr. & Mrs. Hutchison,
W. Colledge, Miss C. Hutchison,
Mr. M. I. De Villio, Mr. &
Mrs. F. D. Foster, Rev. J.
Gaugeron, Mr. S. Harbor, Rev. R.
Harvis, Mr. & Mrs. W. E.
Hollands, Mr. C. Hollands, Mr.
S. Hollands, Mr. S. Johnson,
Mrs. D. Munklow, Miss B. K.
Kristinkovich-Kovach, Rev. H.
O'Brien, Rev. A. Rosello, Mr.
A. P. Tarbuck, Mr. P. Tester,
Mr. H. C. Watson, Mrs. M. A.
Akerholm, Mme. J. T. E. A.
Bian, Mr. & Mrs. O. Gundersen,
Miss K. Huber, Miss B. Kloc-
kars, Mr. E. Ott, Mrs. H. C.
Van Vliedren, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Zindel and daughter, Miss S.
Brunner, Mr. W. E. Baker, Mr.
E. S. Brooks, Mr. J. S. Brown,
Mr. T. J. Byrne, Mr. Chak Fuk
Yat, Mr. Chong Kai Tuan, Mr.
Chan Suk-ai, Mr. M. M. Clark,
Mr. A. G. Dalziel, Mr. J. J.
C. Kim, Mr. John Lim, Mr.
R. H. Murray, Mr. D. M.
Pockson, Mr. A. Popple, Mr. W.
E. Rothwell, Mr. P. H. Scoones,
Mr. F. Tyndall, Mr. J. J. von
Muhlen, Mr. Wong Chung Ngai,
Mr. P. F. X. Baldescherer, Mr.
F. Su San, Mr. H. Thorgersen,
Mr. Yau Yik Hoek, Mr. Ho
Long Tat, Mr. Shun Thai Wah,
Mr. Leong Siew Loon, Mr. Tan
Kong Yee, Mr. Chen Toon Yen,
Mr. C. T. M. Chen, Mr. Leong
Chak Wah, Miss Low Pei Kin,
Mr. Ho Hon Kwong, Mrs. Chang
Siew Hing, Miss M. Wong, Miss
C. Wong, Mrs. Tan Poh Kong,
Miss D. Tan, Mrs. Chiapoh
Tang, Mr. Tan Peng Song, Mr.
Tan Peng Hai, Mrs. Liu Geok
Ahi, Mr. Peh Bee Kuan, Mr.
Peh Bee Leong, Mr. Peh Bee
Hong, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. W.
Withers, Mr. C. Carr, Mr. Pang
Wai Loong and Mr. Pang
Cheong Wing.

H.K.V.D.C.:

Pte. & Mrs. F. F. Duckworth,
Mr. F. Duckworth, Gar. M.
Benjamin, Sgt. & Mrs. G. W. K.
Crawford, Sgt. & Mrs. B. W.
Simmons, Mrs. H. J. Hunt and
daughter, Lt. Wm. Stoker, Pte.
F. W. Hollands, Mr. A. Ben-
jamin, Mrs. V. Clayton, Pte.
Kon Jiah Chong, Pte. Tan Boon
Cheok, and Pte. Lim Thiam Tet.

H.Q. LAND FORCES REPA-

TRIATION SECTION:

Lt. M. Bailey, Mrs. A. Brown,
Miss Brown, Mr. J. Camp-
bell, Mrs. Clayton, Mr.
Clayton, Miss Clayton, Mr.
Devlin, Mrs. Fredlander, Mrs.
Judge, Mr. Judge, Mrs. Olan,
Mr. & Mrs. Proud, Miss Proud,
Mr. Spauldon, Mr. Suzie, Mr.
Van Der Bogard, Mr. F. R. W.
Barrett, Mr. A. A. G. da Silva,
Mrs. Munday, Miss Munsey,
Mrs. K. Bishop, Mrs. Price, Mrs.
S. Quinn, Mr. Quinn, Mrs.
Butterworth, Mr. Butterworth,
Miss M. Gonella, Mrs. G. V.
Lumsadine, Capt. B. Gill, Mr.
G. F. Castro, Mr. A. R. Leonard,
Mr. H. A. Searcy, Mr. Barton,
Mrs. Osborne, Mr. Osborne,
Mr. Buen, Mr. A. S. Ismail,
Sgt. W. Lubeck, Pte. O. Coelen,
Mr. Chang Kwok On, Mrs.
Chang, Miss Chang, Mr. Lang
Rock Lt.

HONGKONG passengers will
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the vessel without first obtaining
their embarkation cards, which
will be issued at assembly points.

REPATRIATION OFFICE

Hong Kong, April 1-1946.

NAT CITY BANK REOPENS IN TOKYO

Washington, Apr. 2.—
The State Department said
yesterday that the Tokyo branch
of the National City Bank of
New York has been permitted to
reopen with operations limited and
solely related to the needs of the
occupation.

A Department statement said:
"The reopening of the bank is
essential for military reasons and
this action should not be consid-
ered a relaxation of the general ban
on the entrance of private busi-
ness interests into Japan at this
time, made necessary by the lack
of housing, food and by the gen-
erally unsettled conditions." It
said the bank would not be per-
mitted to carry on "commercial
and banking activities."

The statement added that other
American banks prepared to
operate in Japan under the same
conditions can apply for per-
mission to open or re-open bran-
ches in Japan.—Associated Press.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Apr. 2.

Stock prices were slightly lower
in the New York market yester-
day with light liquidation affect-
ing steel, motor, rubber, railroad
and metal issues as operators
sought to appraise the effects of
the coal strike.

Losses ranged from fractions to
above \$1 a share. Over a million
shares changed hands during yester-
day's session.

Prices at the close of the mar-
ket were as follows:

	Mar. 29	Apr. 1
Adams Express	\$ 21	\$ 21 1/2
Alaskan Juneau	9 1/4	9
American Can	97 1/2	97 1/2
American Smelting	100	100
American Telephone	100	92 1/2
American Tobacco	92 1/2	92 1/2
Amoco Copper	40 1/2	40 1/2
Armour	14 1/2	14 1/2
Aviation Corporation	11 1/2	11 1/2
Baldwin	32 1/2	32 1/2
Barnsdall	20 1/2	20 1/2
Bendix	62 1/2	62 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	103	103
Boeing	52 1/2	52 1/2
Borden Co.	19 1/2	19 1/2
Canadian Pacific	43	43
J. I. Case	120	120
Chrysler	60	60
Colgate	62 1/2	62 1/2
Corn Products	62 1/2	62 1/2
Commercial Solvents	20 1/2	22 1/2
Dupont	108	107
Eastman Kodak	244	244
Electric Light & Power	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Electric	40 1/2	47
General Motors	72	72 1/2
Goodrich	80 1/2	85
Goodyear	71 1/2	73 1/2
Homestake	50 1/2	50
International Harvester	92 1/2	92 1/2
International Paper	45 1/2	45 1/2
International Tel. & Tel.	24	25 1/2
Johns. Manville	153	153 1/2
Kennecott Copper	54 1/2	55
Montgomery Ward	92	92
National Distillers	72 1/2	71
National Lead	38 1/2	38 1/2
New York Central	27 1/2	27
Packard Motors	10 1/2	10 1/2
Pan American	22	22
Allegheny	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pennsylvania RR	10 1/2	17 1/2
Radio Corp.	24 1/2	24 1/2
Republic Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2
Reynolds Tobacco	43 1/2	43 1/2
Schenley	86	85 1/2
Seaboard	43 1/2	43 1/2
Shell Oil	35	35
Socoma Vacuum	10 1/2	10 1/2
Southern Pacific	61 1/2	61 1/2
Standard Brands	50	50
Standard Oil of Cal.	51 1/2	51 1/2
Standard Oil of New Jersey	69 1/2	70
Studebaker	31 1/2	31
Union Bag	31 1/2	31 1/2
Union Carbide	111 1/2	111 1/2
U.S. Rubber	70	70 1/2
U.S. Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2
Westinghouse	34 1/2	34 1/2
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	87	88 1/2

The N.Y. Foreign Exchange
market closed as follows:

Canadian (Open market)	90.81 1/2
France	846
Argentina	24.45
Mexico	20.55

—Associated Press.

N.Y. COTTON

New York, Apr. 2.

Prices in the New York Cotton
Futures market were higher yester-
day supported by mail buying
against textile orders.

Quotations at the close were as
follows:

July	27.67 cents per pound
August	27.62
October	27.58

—Associated Press.

WHEAT PRICES

Winnipeg, Apr. 2.

Quotations at the Winnipeg
Wheat Exchange stood at the close
of yesterday's market as follows:
May \$3.47 per bushel
July \$3.53
October \$3.53
—Associated Press.

Interest Rates Lowest Ever

NEW YORK, APRIL 2.

SHORTAGES OF ALMOST EVERYTHING BUT MONEY IN
1946 HAVE RESULTED IN THE LOWEST INTEREST
RATES IN HISTORY BEING PAID PEOPLE FOR USE
OF THEIR FUNDS.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS ARE BOUNCING AROUND
SEEKING AN OUTLET, BUT ALL OF THE IDLE
FUNDS CANNOT FIND A PLACE TO GO. THIS HAS
PERSISTENTLY HAMMERED DOWN INTEREST
RATES.

Very little can go into long-
coveted war-short consumer
goods because not enough is
available.

Huge sums do find expression
in heavy attendance at theatres,
night clubs or other places
of amusement, recurring
records in retail sales and rising
demand for stocks and other
investments.

Substantial purchases of
stocks and bonds have caused a
scarcity of securities. Prices
have gone so high in the four-
year-old bull market that yields
on investments are considerably
lower.

This terrific accumulation of
money becomes more harassing
every day to varied segments
of the nation's economy.

Banks, insurance companies,
trust fund administrators and
other institutions are vigorously
opposed to the U.S. Treas-
ury's policy of keeping interest
rates low.

Public Debt

Some corporations welcome
the policy because they can float
security issues at lower interest
rates and pay off previous loans
or funded debt which cost them
many more dollars in interest
charges.

The government likes it be-
cause of the tremendous public
debt on which interest payments
must be met every year.

The public debt today totals
almost \$300,000,000,000. In
round figures, approximately
two percent interest must be
paid on this yearly, or roughly
\$6,000,000,000.

If interest rates slowly edged
upward to 4 percent, for exam-
ple, it would lift the annual in-
terest charges to \$12,000,000,000
yearly—about the same as the
total public debt in the war year
1918.

Arguments Against

Opponents of the policy sum
up the case this way:

1. Low interest rates stimu-
late inflation and rising prices
may cost the taxpayer much
more than any possible savings
through reduced interest
charges.

2. It penalizes savers and in-
vestors—many of whom are in
the lower income groups. These
individuals and corporations are
the same ones who furnished
funds for financing the war.

3. Savings to the government
by depressed interest rates are
only a small fraction of what
could be saved by practicing
economy in other expenditures
and loans.

4. Endowed educational and
charitable institutions have suf-
fered substantial losses of in-
come and "stone are now in
financial straits."

5. It discourages the transfer
of government debt from the
hands of banks to private inves-
tors—one way of reducing the
money supply.

Enormous Backlog

The enormous backlog of
money has been estimated at
200 per cent higher than in
1939. A terrific chunk of ap-
proximately \$250,000,000,000
in cash and negotiable securities
four times as big as \$60,000,
000,000 in 1929 just before the
crash.

It is more than 50 per cent
higher than the 1945 national
income, which is about the same
as \$100,000,000,000 in 1944
against \$70,000,000,000 in 1939
and \$31,600,000,000 in 1929.

Meanwhile, bond prices coti-
nued to advance with yields to
investors growing correspond-
ingly smaller. — Associated
Press.

San Francisco, April 2.

Eleven hundred bales of
Japanese raw silk are scheduled
to arrive here on Tuesday aboard
the steamship Trinity Victory.—
Associated Press.

Washington, Apr. 2.

The United States production
of newspaper in February totaled
63,000 tons, a decrease of 5,000
tons from January, but an in-
crease of 2,000 tons over February
1945. — Associated Press.

Coal Strike Halts All Shipments

Washington, April 2.

The strike of 40,000 United Mine
workers, which began at Sunday mid-
night, will end all shipments of coal—
whether for relief or purchase—as soon
as the loading of present supplies have
been completed. Government officials
stated here tonight. Supplies in ports
are expected to be exhausted within a
fortnight.

Little hope is held here of a solution
of the dispute before supplies are ex-
hausted, although the Government medi-
ator today initiated discussions in Wash-
ington with both sides in an effort to
break the deadlock.

Aside from the effect on the home
reconversion programme—steel blast fur-
naces being extinguished through lack of
fuel—the stoppage will undoubtedly have
reverse repercussions on the export flow,
especially as there are only 23 days do-
mestic supply available in the country.

State Department and Solid Fuel Ad-
ministration officials confirmed that the
only coal available for Europe will be
that now on route, or about to be loaded.
A falling off in shipments will be notice-
able in matters of days.—Reuter

BRIDGE NOTES

Not every bid is made in expectation
of eventually becoming Declarer. An
unusual bid, used solely for defensive
purposes, is shown in to-day's hand:
North, Dealer
North-South vulnerable

B. A. K 7 6	E. 5 2
H. 2	H. A. Q 10
D. K 7 5	E. 9 7 4 3
C. A. J 10 6 5	D. C. Q 8 4
B. Q J 10 9 4	
H. J 6	
D. Q 10 9 4	
C. K 7	

The bidding:

	North	East	South	West
10.	1H.	1S.	2H.	
11.	4D.	Dbl.	Pass	
12.	4H.	Pass	Pass	
13.	Dbl.	Pass	Pass	

East's bid of four diamonds was of
the type usually reserved for slam tries,
but in this case East had no such de-
clinations of grandeur. As a matter of
fact, East wasn't sure he could make
even four hearts, but he was ready to
play at that contract rather than let
the opponents make four spades.

West had no trouble reading his
partner's bid. The opponents had bid
too strongly for his partner to be in-
terested in a slam; besides which East's
simple overcall on the first round de-
fied any guess at strength. Furthermore,
East could not have a real diamond
suit, since in that case he would have
no reason to show it after having agreed
on hearts with West.

In the play, West led the diamond
Ace and followed with another diamond.
East ruffed. East then returned a
club heart, and West got the lead with
the heart King to give his partner an-
other diamond ruff. The contract was
thus set on track, but it would have
been made except for East's "lead call-
ing" bid. For normally West would
have led the King on hearts, and after
that no defence would avail.

Yesterday you were David Bruce
Burnstone's partner and, vulnerable
against non-vulnerable opponents you
held:

B. A. Q 10	You
H. K 7 6	Malin
D. K 7 5	
C. J 8 4 3	

The bidding:
Jacoby: Burnstone: Malin: You
10. 1D. 1S. (7)
ANSWER: Bid: two no-trump.

There aren't enough high cards in the
deck to justify all the bidding, so if
somebody has made a psychic bid, it is
in your partner's hand. You bid him a
trump. — But if your partner has
value for his bid, he will appreciate the
strength of your hand and will bid game.
Score 100 per cent for two no-trump,
80 per cent for three no-trump, 40 per
cent for double, 20 per cent for three
diamonds.

QUESTION

To-day you are Oswald Jacoby's
partner and, with both sides vulnerable,
you hold:

B. J 7	You
H. Q 10 7 4 3	Malin
D. K 8	
C. K 8 4	

The bidding:
Jacoby: Schenken: You: Malin
10. 1S. 1S. (7)
What do you bid? (Answer
To-morrow.)

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